









**The Saint Paul Press.**

ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.  
PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

WHEN IN ADVANCE	WHEN IN WEEKLY
1 day..... 50	1 week..... \$1.00
2 days..... 1.00	2 weeks..... 1.75
3 days..... 1.50	3 weeks..... 2.50
4 days..... 2.00	4 weeks..... 3.25
5 days..... 2.50	5 weeks..... 4.00
6 days..... 3.00	6 weeks..... 4.75
7 days..... 3.50	7 weeks..... 5.50
8 days..... 4.00	8 weeks..... 6.25
9 days..... 4.50	9 weeks..... 7.00
10 days..... 5.00	10 weeks..... 7.75
11 days..... 5.50	11 weeks..... 8.50
12 days..... 6.00	12 weeks..... 9.25
13 days..... 6.50	13 weeks..... 10.00
14 days..... 7.00	14 weeks..... 10.75
15 days..... 7.50	15 weeks..... 11.50
16 days..... 8.00	16 weeks..... 12.25
17 days..... 8.50	17 weeks..... 13.00
18 days..... 9.00	18 weeks..... 13.75
19 days..... 9.50	19 weeks..... 14.50
20 days..... 10.00	20 weeks..... 15.25
21 days..... 10.50	21 weeks..... 16.00
22 days..... 11.00	22 weeks..... 16.75
23 days..... 11.50	23 weeks..... 17.50
24 days..... 12.00	24 weeks..... 18.25
25 days..... 12.50	25 weeks..... 19.00
26 days..... 13.00	26 weeks..... 19.75
27 days..... 13.50	27 weeks..... 20.50
28 days..... 14.00	28 weeks..... 21.25
29 days..... 14.50	29 weeks..... 22.00
30 days..... 15.00	30 weeks..... 22.75
31 days..... 15.50	31 weeks..... 23.50
32 days..... 16.00	32 weeks..... 24.25
33 days..... 16.50	33 weeks..... 25.00
34 days..... 17.00	34 weeks..... 25.75
35 days..... 17.50	35 weeks..... 26.50
36 days..... 18.00	36 weeks..... 27.25
37 days..... 18.50	37 weeks..... 28.00
38 days..... 19.00	38 weeks..... 28.75
39 days..... 19.50	39 weeks..... 29.50
40 days..... 20.00	40 weeks..... 30.25
41 days..... 20.50	41 weeks..... 31.00
42 days..... 21.00	42 weeks..... 31.75
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44 days..... 22.00	44 weeks..... 33.25
45 days..... 22.50	45 weeks..... 34.00
46 days..... 23.00	46 weeks..... 34.75
47 days..... 23.50	47 weeks..... 35.50
48 days..... 24.00	48 weeks..... 36.25
49 days..... 24.50	49 weeks..... 37.00
50 days..... 25.00	50 weeks..... 37.75
51 days..... 25.50	51 weeks..... 38.50
52 days..... 26.00	52 weeks..... 39.25

**LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
Each insertion 10 cents per square.  
First insertion 50 cents per square.  
Legal advertisements published at the expense of the advertiser, and not for sale, and are not subject to the usual rates. Advertisements published in the Press are charged for the full rate, and are not subject to the usual rates. Advertisements published in the Press are charged for the full rate, and are not subject to the usual rates.

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**BURBANK'S STAGES.**

1861 WINTER 1862

**ARRANGEMENT!**

Minnesota Stage Company,

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. C. BURBANK & CO. JOHN L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with First Class Horses

and are under the control of competent Agents.

**SCHEDULE**

OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Hastings, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Bemidji,

and other points, daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Minneapolis, St. Cloud, Brainerd, Bemidji,

and other points, daily, at 8 o'clock A. M.

For St. Cloud, Brainerd, Bemidji, and other points,

daily, at 10 o'clock A. M.

For St. Cloud, Brainerd, Bemidji, and other points,

daily, at 12 o'clock M.

For St. Cloud, Brainerd, Bemidji, and other points,

daily, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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For St. Cloud, Brainerd, Bemidji, and other points,

daily, at 12 o'clock M.

**DRY GOODS.**

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

THE GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS

IS CONTINUED AT THE

New Store

OF

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

IN INGERSOLL'S BLOCK,

And at prices in many instances

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTA-

TION AND MANUFACTURE.

Much of the immense stock now offered for sale has

been selected from the

LARGE AUCTION SALES

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT

PANIC PRICES.

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices to

SUIT THE TIMES.

Noted for quality, from 10 to 25 per cent.

Plain and Fancy Dress Goods.

Embroidered Collar and Cuffs.

Every variety of Challis.

Embroidered and Grey Gaiters.

Blue, Green and Pink Barrege Loxana.

English, French and American Mousline de

Launes; Printed Lawns in great

variety.

A splendid stock of Ginghams;

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY

SILKS

Men and Boys' Summer Wear;

Brooches; black and fancy Casuere;

Satinets, and Summer Cloths.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND

EMBROIDERIES;

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.

ALSO

A large stock of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS

By the piece or package, for the

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We also invite the attention of the Ladies to our

STYLES OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

will be sold for

CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFEAT COMPETITION.

The Public are invited to visit our New Store.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.

119-121 N. 3rd St., St. Paul, Minn.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We have just received per Express

SPLENDID LOT OF THE

NEW STYLE ZEPHYR HOOD

SONTAGS, &c.

Also, the Prettiest Delaines of the Season.

Hogan & Camp.

Next door to the N. W. Express Office,

THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

We mean to keep up our reputation for selling

DRY GOODS CHEAP.

Call and see for yourselves. Remember our

"SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES."

H. KNOX TAYLOR.

FOR RENT, DELINQUENT.

Teakings, Fashions, Glasses, Hosiery, Woollen Yarns,

Satinets, Casuere, Chills, Blankets, Bedsteads, &c.

Go to the Price Cheap Store, St. Paul, Minn.

THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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THIRD STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.

**HOTELS, SALOONS, &c.**

LAHR'S HOUSE.

First Door East of the Post Office.

JOHN B. LAHR, Proprietor.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Old House," re-

spectfully announces to his old friends and all other

persons who may be in the city, that he is now in the

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# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1862.

NUMBER 60.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

### GENERAL FREMONT RESTORED TO COMMAND.

Millions of loyal hearts will thrill with joy at the news that Fremont.

"The standard and the sword tried,"

has been given the command of one of the three military Departments.

Instead of four Departments as formerly, the President has ordered changes by which

Beull and Hunter's Departments are absorbed, and all west of the Potomac constitutes two departments. That of the Mississippi west of a north and south line

through Knoxville, Tennessee, under Major General Halleck, and that east of Knoxville and west of the Potomac Department, under Major General Fremont.

Fremont's Department embraces Western Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, and the mountain districts—the Alleghania of friend Taylor. If we understand it, it embraces Western Carolina and Georgia. It may become the chief theatre of the war, by the rebels retreating to, and making a last stand in Northern Georgia. It would be a glorious thing if Fremont should have the opportunity of closing the war with the last great triumph of our arms.

### PENSACOLA EVACUATED.

The death chill has seized the extremities of the rebel party. From the far Gulf coast comes the news of the abandonment of Pensacola, and the extensive fortifications of Fort McRae, the Barrancas, and the Navy Yard.

Gen. Bragg has brought his forces to Norfolk, near which the last stand is likely to be made. If Richmond be regarded as the heart of the rebellion, the simile of a dying man is entirely appropriate to the case. The blood leaves the extremities, and to make a last effort to maintain the citadel of life, rallies to the heart. The mighty pressure of our armies will soon reach and forever still the throbs of the central organ of life in the monster.

### REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE GREAT NAVAL BATTLE.

Commander Buchanan of the rebel army was killed on the Merrimac. Some compensation for the loss of the Cumberland and Congress. They admit injuries to the Merrimac, but not serious.

### THE RETREAT FROM MANASSAS.

We need not repeat the details of the great flight of the rebels from the Potomac. It seems to be as perfect a rout as if they had been defeated in battle. Their army is thoroughly demoralized.

### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION—A REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

Gov. Berry has been re-elected, together with a Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The vote and the majorities are light, owing to the absence of so many voters.

### MINNESOTA'S PER CENT. BONDS.

We notice a sale at the New York stock board on the 5th inst., at 89; a trifling advance on last previous quotations.

### SPEECH OF HON. Wm. WINDOM.

We publish in today's paper the speech of Mr. Windom on the Homestead Bill, that recently passed the House of Representatives. It is an able and convincing argument in favor of the measure. A correspondent of the Chicago Journal thus alludes to Mr. Windom's efforts in behalf of the measure:

"It is but justice to Hon. Wm. Windom of Minnesota, to say, that as heretofore, so at the present session, the sun of toil, has shined on an ardent and powerful advocate, and that his speech in favor of this bill, and just measure, and in rebuke of the denunciations of the attempt of pretended friends to destroy its real value by unsuitable amendments, was one of the most convincing and eloquent efforts, and was listened to with much interest, and could but have exercised considerable influence upon the House."

### THE OLD NORTH WESTERN LAND GRANT RAIL ROAD CASE.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The decision of this Court was pronounced by Justice Clifford in the case of Edmund Rice vs. the Northwestern Railroad Company, reversing the decision of the District Court, and remanding the case for further proceedings.

This, we believe, is adverse to the validity of the claim of the Northwestern Railroad Company to the land grant of 1854.

### CORPS D'ARMEE.—The President's war order No. 3 has ordered the army of the Potomac to be divided into corps d'armes commanded as follows:

First corps, consisting of four divisions, commanded by Gen. McDowell.

Second corps, consisting of three divisions, commanded by Gen. Sumner.

Third corps, consisting of three divisions, commanded by Gen. Heintzelman.

Fourth corps, consisting of three divisions, commanded by Brigadier General Keyes.

Fifth corps, consisting of Banks' and Shields' divisions, the latter (late Lander's) to be commanded by Gen. Banks.

Capt. Bell, of the Third Pennsylvania Cavalry, is promoted to be Major of the Third Illinois Cavalry, in Gen. Halleck's department.

## The President's Emancipation Message.

HOW IT IS RECEIVED.

The pro-slavery Pioneer took courage on receiving the Chicago Tribune and finding it so cool on the President's Emancipation Message. It is an article yesterday, headed "How the radicals received the President's Message," it undertakes to make a point on the Pass for giving off at all cock.

The Pioneer exultingly asks:

"Where are the 'lovers of liberty'—why didn't they shout about it? They knew better than the Pass what the message meant."

The mail of last night brings us the New York and other Eastern papers containing the message, and expressing the feelings with which it was received. Let the following shout of welcome to the message from the New York Tribune—that great champion and long tried friend of freedom—answer the Pioneer's taunting:

"Where are the lovers of liberty? Why didn't they shout about it? They knew better than the Pass what the message meant."

The day star of a new National dawn. Even if it were no more than a barren arid by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation that it is more desirable than the Union as it is now.

Slavery, it would be a great fact, of far weightier import than many battles. But it is not destined to remain unfruitful. Congress will be more than ready to welcome and act upon it. It will lead to practical results, and these the most important and beneficent. The day of March will yet be celebrated as a day which initiated the Nation's deliverance from the most stupendous wrong, course and shame of the Nineteenth Century. Years may elapse before the object boldly contemplated in this Message shall be fully attained; but let us never harbor a doubt that it will ultimate in a glorious fruition.

We believe our neighbor of the Herald lately suggested the re-election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States. We heartily second the motion. Mr. Counselor Brady, likewise, at a recent Tammany festival, predicted that Mr. Lincoln would prove himself a good Democrat before the expiration of his present term. We congratulate the Counselor on the speedy fulfillment of his prophecy. The world does more!

The transmission of this message to Europe by the steamer, seals the fate of the Rebellion in every Christian land. Dahomy is the last hope of the traitors in their eager quest of recognition and of allies. No civilized nation will think of entering into alliance with a nation in view of this glorious declaration of war. "Union and Liberty" are indeed "one and inseparable." Long live the American Republic!

### RECEPTION OF THE MESSAGE AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1862.—The Message from the President is perhaps the most important document ever sent to Congress, and one of the most important in history. Though reserved and moderate in terms, it distinctly proposes the re-organization of the Union. Such a proposition from the Chief Magistrate must be historic. From this time forward the great question passes away from the keeping of speculators and philanthropists into that of statesmen. It cannot be put aside. One early effort will be the re-organization of an emancipation party in the border States devoted to the Union, and the re-organization of the secessionists there hopeless. It is known that several of the largest slave owners in the border States have given their adherence to this project in advance, and are now very anxious that it be adopted. The warning to the rebels that if the war goes on—all the interests of war are to be employed, even if they cost ruin, will be understood at once to mean that slavery must cease to exist when it stands in the way of humanity and the Republic. The friends of Freedom here, much elated, and all of us anticipate that the good cause will be quickened throughout the country. The message being received in the Senate while in Executive Session, was not read aloud by the clerk. It was, however, passed from hand to hand. Its reception by the Senators was electric.

### HOW THE FOREIGN MINISTERS RECEIVED IT.

The Emancipation Message, the President is regarded among the Foreign Ministers as an epoch, and calculated to produce a profound impression in Europe. It will be the subject of dispatches from all the Legations by Sunday's steamer.

### ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY—BEAUFORT'S LAST FALL'S UNION OF PARTIES.

We have had occasion before, to allude to the doings of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, now in session at Springfield. The members, it will be recollected, were elected by the no-party party, under which the Democracy in all their strongholds elected straight out Democrats, thus securing a majority in the Convention, although the State is largely Republican. This Convention has been usurping power and carrying things with a high hand in the interest of the genuine pro-slavery Democracy. Its latest work is directing the State for members of the Legislature. The Chicago Tribune, a paper that is largely responsible for the character of the Convention, having led off in the repudiation of the Republican organization, thus speaks of its late action:

A hasty examination of the Egyptian apportionment system brings to the surface the following facts: The Republicans, who are in the majority of the State, sent twelve Senators out of thirty-three, and forty-two Representatives out of one hundred and one. This is a very unequal representation. The Illinoisian is accomplished by giving Egyptian counties, with populations ranging from 10,423 to 13,292, the same representation as Republican counties containing from 20,661 to 23,292 inhabitants. Two secession sympathizers are made to count the same as three conditional Union men in Northern Illinois. This is one way of cheating. The other is, by giving heavy slave counties to small Republican counties, and thereby swamping them. The secession hope is to get their abominable Constitution ratified in the absence of the 60,000 Union soldiers who are fighting the battles of their country.

—Let nobody forget that the mail-coach gunboats and the mortar boats which have been so glorious and, indeed, so indispensable a part in the recent triumphs of our arms in the West, were planned and constructed by General Fremont, and constituted one of the great evidences of extravagance and incompetence on the part of that officer.—N. Y. Tribune.

## LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

This paper is issued this morning, and will be found as interesting as any previous number. It can be had at the counting room, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for five cents per copy. The following is a portion of its contents:

On page 1 will be found Fremont's able defense in extenso.

The President's Message, in which he recommends the initiation of emancipation, is on the 2d page, together with a quantity of other interesting matter.

The 3d page contains the proceedings of the State Legislature during the last week of its session.

On page 4, a complete list of the titles of acts, resolutions, and joint resolutions, passed at the last session of the State Legislature, and a number of articles on interesting topics.

Page 5 contains all of the important telegraphic news of the week.

The 6th page is mainly devoted to laws, memorials, &c., just passed by the Legislature, among which will be found the School Law.

On page 7 is an account of the evacuation by the rebels of Columbus, and articles on other topics.

Page 8 contains the local news of the week, monetary and commercial reports, the law in relation to delinquent taxes, &c., &c.

Dr. Cray, it must not be forgotten, lectures this evening for the Good Templars at the First Presbyterian Church. Prof. Wood will be present to attend to the musical department.

### DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The Orderly Sergeant of Company A, Capt. Hubbard, of the Fifth Regiment, died at Fort Snelling yesterday morning of typhoid fever. He was from Red Wing, we understand, but our informant was unable to give his name.

### THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ST. PAUL.

will hold a meeting at the office of the Farmer and Gardener on Thursday next at two o'clock, to make arrangements for the intended exhibitions during the present year, and for other matters of importance to the Society.

### AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF RAMSEY COUNTY.

The members of the executive committee are requested to meet at the office of the Farmer and Gardener on Thursday next, at one o'clock, to make arrangements for the Fair, to be held at the Capitol on the 17th and 18th of September next, and for other business.

### HORSE THIEVES ABOUT.—We call attention to the advertisement of a citizen of Carver county, who has had a valuable horse stolen. We learn there has been other horses stolen in that neighborhood, and that it is probable there is an organized gang of horse thieves up the Minnesota valley. People owning valuable horse flesh should be on the alert.

### NO LECTURE.—There will be no lecture this week in the Mercantile Library course, as the Rev. Dr. Cray is to deliver an address before the Good Templars this evening at the First Presbyterian Church, the time and place for which the next lecture was announced.

Next week the lecture will come off on Tuesday evening.

### A MINNESOTA REBEL CAPTIVE.—Jo Betton, a well known handler of mail bags for the St. Paul Post Office and on the boats during the palmy days of Democracy, was one of the captured at Fort Donelson. He wears the badge of a Lieutenant of the rebel army, and is now in safe quarters at Indianapolis. DeWitt Robinson, of Chicago, saw him in his new quarters a few days since and asked him how he liked dying in the last ditch! We have not heard Joseph's reply.

### CARELESS DRIVING.—A team with a load of lumber, through the carelessness of the driver, came in contact with a cutter driven by Mr. Wylie, of the firm of Strong and Wylie on Tuesday, and came near seriously injuring Mr. W. and his wife who was with him at the time. He had a valuable watch entirely ruined by the collision. He made a protracted search for a policeman, but found none; meantime the offender got beyond the city limits. We believe we are to have a city election the first Tuesday in next month, after which we hope there will be a reform in our police department.

### MILITARY NEWS.—Our friends at Fort Snelling will please understand that all news in regard to the number and movements of troops in Minnesota is as much contraband as though it came without military authority from the seat of war. We were to publish the number of men in any company of the Fifth or any other regiment; the efficiency of troops, accounts of the election of officers, or any of that kind of information, under the present regulation, we would be liable to have the edition containing the same suppressed from the mails, and afterwards be cut off from telegraphic facilities. This will account for several military notices, requested of us recently, not appearing in our columns.

### MORE CARELESSNESS ABOUT BILLS.—It is already generally known that through the carelessness of some one connected with the Legislature, a portion of the general appropriation bill never reached the Governor. We have now to mention the fact that from a like want of attention, a Senate bill

## TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL.

which the journals show passed both branches, failed to reach the executive table. It was a bill making important and very desirable amendments to the organic law of our city, which had been prepared with great care by the City Council and the Ramsey county delegation in the Legislature. Where the blame rests we know not, but the mishap defeats several salutary reforms which our city authorities and legislators desire to bring about.

Another bill to amend the city charter, creating a fifth ward out of all that portion of the city lying east of Broadway, was passed and received the Governor's approval.

### THE SAINT PAUL AND PACIFIC R.R. COMPANY.—The directors of this Company, being Dwight Woodbury, Henry T. Wolles, R. R. Nelson, Edmund Rice, Edwin A. O. Hatch, James E. Thompson, Leander Gordon, Richard Clinton and William Lee, met at the International Hotel on the 11th inst., and perfected their organization by electing

Edmund Rice, President.

R. R. Nelson, Vice President.

Henry Acker, Secretary.

Horace Thompson, Treasurer.

William Cook, Chief Engineer.

Henry F. Masters, Attorney.

They also closed the contract with Messrs. Winters, Harshman & Drake for the construction of the road from St. Paul to St. Anthony, on or before the 1st day of August next.

### KILPATRICK KEEPS IN THE FIELD WITH THE CHEAPEST AND MOST GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES IN TOWN. WE CALL ATTENTION TO HIS NEW DISCOVERY OF THIS MORNING.

We will pay at our office coupons on U. S. three years 7-30 Bonds due 19th inst.

THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers.

Feb. 14-41w

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Reserve Scrip—all sizes—prices.

1228 THOMPSON BROS.

### DIRT.

Monday, March 10th, at Fort Snelling, W. W. CLARK, First Sergeant of Company A, of Red Wing, aged 29 years.

Died, on the 11th inst., of crop, HARRY LLOYD, eldest son of J. B. and Annie R. Braden, aged three years and eight months.

The funeral will take place at the residence of Mr. Braden, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1862 SEEDS. 1862

Seeds! Seeds!

GARDEN, GRASS AND FLOWER SEEDS!

DAY & JENKS,

DRUGGISTS, ST. PAUL.

DEALERS IN

GRASS SEEDS—Timothy, Clover, Red Top, Hungarian, Blue Grass, Orchard and Lawn Grass.

GARDEN SEEDS—By the pound, box or paper, in great variety.

FLOWER SEEDS—The largest and best assortment in the State—sent by mail free of postage at five cents per paper.

Rata Bags and Turnip Seed wholesale and retail.

TO RENT.

From and after the first day of April, 1862, a large and commodious

FIRST CLASS BOARDING HOUSE,

situated on the premises of the subscriber, in Carver county, on the 10th inst.,

Apply to JOHN S. PRINCE.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Stolen from the premises of the subscriber, in Carver county, on the 10th inst.,

TEAM OF DARK BROWN MARES,

of the ages of five and seven years. One is heavy, with star in the face, and white spot on the nose. Also a set of painted harness and a cream colored wagon. Also a set of painted harness and a cream colored wagon. Also a set of painted harness and a cream colored wagon.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the said mares, sleigh and harness to the subscriber, or to the Sheriff of Carver county at Shakopee, Minn.

ESTD 1857

## THE BEST OF THE SEASON.

I have just received by Burben's Express a very

applied

## BALMORAL BOOT!

Also a very fine

Double Sole Lasting Gaiter.

And some more Children's best BALMORAL. These Goods must be seen to be appreciated.

Samuel Kilpatrick.

Opposite the International Hotel.

mar 13 dt

GEO. J. JOURNE.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in W. C. H. (Formerly) Block,

121st St. St. Paul.

## THE NEW SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

For sale and introduction, at LOW PRICES, at

MORRIS'S BOOK STORE,

121st St. St. Paul.

KINGMAN'S & KELLOGG'S

DIARIES,

At MERRILL'S.

For 1862.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH!

A few cases of Men's, Boys' and Women's BOOTS

Also CIRCULAR SAWS of Welch & Grinnell's make—

size from 50 to 66 inches.

mar 13 dt

THE CORRELATION AND RE-

lation, in drama and history, family, Michael, New

1 and 2, in 10 vols.; Solid Herring, all in prime condition and at low prices.

mar 13 dt

COOLEY TOWER & CO.

## LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINDLOW'S LINE.

## FEDERAL OCCUPATION OF MANASSAS.

The Rebel Army Retire Southward.

Probable stand to be made twenty miles North of Richmond.

## DEMORALIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY.

Secessionism on the Wane

## GEN. M'CLELLAN'S QUARTERS AT FAIRFAX.

&c., &c., &c.

## Occupation of Manassas.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Before dark last night, Col. Averill with a large body of cavalry entered the far famed rebel works at Manassas, and bivouacked for the night amid the ruins of the rebel stronghold. The intelligence gathered at Manassas, and in the neighborhood tends to show that the whole rebel army has retired southward. It is not credited that they will attempt to make a stand near here, as the country is open, level and unpromising for defensive warfare. The opinion is gaining ground that Gordonsville was simply the rendezvous for what was lately the rebel army of the Potomac, as it is the junction of the Orange & Alexandria with the Virginia Central Railroad. The only point which they can with any sort of confidence attempt to make a stand, is near the junction of the Frederick & Potomac with the Virginia Central Railroad, in that neighborhood the North Anna and South Anna rivers unite and form the Pamunkey river, about 20 miles directly north of Richmond. At this point the country is much broken and admirably fitted for defense.

It is reported that the rebels have destroyed the railroad bridge across the north fork of the Rappahannock.

In their haste they have left behind straggling parties of soldiers, who seem to be very glad to be made prisoners. Wherever they have gone, it is evident that their army is completely demoralized and utterly unfit for service. The moral effect of the retreat from Manassas to Richmond, will be the same throughout the South as it is in this part of Virginia, and the impression prevails that the Southern Confederacy has collapsed, and many of the people thank God for it. The forts are all abandoned, but log huts, hundreds in numbers, and ample to accommodate the rebel army, and still remain; also immense numbers of tents, and heaps of dead horses cover the fields in the vicinity.

The log huts are strewn all along between Centerville and Manassas. The railroad track is undisturbed, except the bridges. The stone bridge across Bull Run, on the Warrenton turnpike, is blown up, as is also the bridge across Gab Run, between Centerville and Manassas. Everything at Manassas indicated precipitate flight of the rebels. Some caissons were found, but no guns, piles of bullets and cartridges were left, and an immense quantity of quartermaster's stores. In one place were discovered about 30,000 bushels of corn, which had been set on fire, and was still smoldering. Among the trophies are pack-saddles, army orders, muskets, revolvers, bowie knives, letters, &c. Over 1,000 pack saddles were found, all new and marked "C. S. A."

The people in the vicinity state that prior to the evacuation there were one hundred thousand troops at Manassas and Centerville. Covering the breastworks were what appeared to be cannon, but on examination they proved to be wooden affairs, got up for effect. Two Pennsylvania cavalry regiments were the first Union troops entering Centerville. At Brentsville, four miles from Manassas, a home guard had been organized to protect themselves against the secessionists. Gen. McClellan has taken up his quarters at Fairfax Court House.

A dispatch has been received here contradicting the announcement that Winchester was occupied yesterday by our troops and stating that it is held by rebel forces. It is believed here by the best informed critics on military affairs that the rebels there are simply a portion of the Virginia militia, left there to cover the retreat of the main body of rebels.

It is not probable any considerable force would be maintained in that part of Virginia after the evacuation of Manassas, which commands the only avenue thence to Richmond.

WASHINGTON, March 11.

Large numbers of contrabands have reached our lines, which now extend coming in by droves.

The earth works at Centerville were greatly misrepresented. They were not of the formidable character supposed.

The enemy, before evacuating, had somewhat injured them by breaking the embrasures. Our troops arriving at Fairfax Court House, they found more than a dozen families.

The soldiers searched in the Court House and brought away some of the records, but this being discovered, the officers directed their return. When our troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated, their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

## Vote on the Emancipation Message.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

Six southern men voted "aye" and nine "nay" in the House to-day on the Emancipation resolution. The others from the border States were not in their seats.

## THE PRESIDENT'S WAR ORDERS.

A NEW DEPARTMENT FORMED.

West of the Potomac and East of the Mississippi.

## FREMONT TAKES COMMAND.

OTHER CHANGES.

&c., &c., &c.

## WAR GAZETTE PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, March 11, 1862.

The following orders by the President were published by authority in the *Intelligencer* of this morning. Their importance and bearing are manifest.

EXECUTIVE MANDATE, Washington, Jan. 27th, 1862.

(President







## The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

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## BURBANK'S STAGES.

1861 WINTER 1862

ARRANGEMENT!

Minnesota Stage Company,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

PRESIDENTS,

J. C. BURBANK &amp; CO. JOHN L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with First Class Horse

Coaches, with expert and experienced Drivers,

all under the control of competent Agents.

SCHEDULE

OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL

For Hastings, Red Wing, Le Sueur, Wabasha, Win-

neton, La Crosse, (connecting with the La Crosse and

Milwaukee Railroad) daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For St. Cloud, (connecting with the St. Cloud and

Milwaukee Railroad) daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For Superior, (connecting with the Superior and

St. Paul Railroad) twice daily, at 8 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Manitowish, Anoka, Monticello, and St. Cloud,

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For St. Cloud, Hastings, Red Wing, Le Sueur, and

Winneton, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock A. M.

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## DRY GOODS.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

THE GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS

IS CONTINUED AT THE

New Store

OF

D. W. INGERSOLL &amp; CO.,

IN INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

And at prices in many instances

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTA-

TION AND MANUFACTURE.

Much of the immense stock now offered for sale has

been selected from the

LARGE AUCTION SALES

OF

DRY GOODS,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT

PANIC PRICES.

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices to

SUIT THE TIMES.

Noted Mocha Cloths, from 10 to 25 per yard;

Plaid Polo De Chevre;

Embroidered Polo De Chevre;

Every variety of Challis;

Embroidered and Grey Gingham;

Blue, Green and Pink Barrege Laxiana;

English, French and American Mousline de

Laizne; Printed Lanes in great

variety.

A splendid stock of Gingham;

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY

SILKS

Men and Boys' Summer Wear;

Broadcloths; black and fancy Cassimeres;

Satinets, and Summer Cloths.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES (AND

EMBROIDERIES;

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, &amp;c.

ALSO

A large stock of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS

at the place of purchase, for the

COUNTRY TRADE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Can purchase their Goods at the

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We invite the attention of the Ladies to our new

STYLES OF CLOAKS AND MANTLES.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK







# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

NUMBER 61.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.  
ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

### SEE FOURTH PAGE.

#### THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

The work goes bravely on. Winchester is occupied by our forces. A short struggle and the fleet footed Jackson—perhaps a relative of the famous runner of that name, summoned the American. Doer was measuring the miles up the Shenandoah Valley.

From Manassas we have a connected account of the great retreat. It began last Friday—two weeks ago today—the rear leaving on Monday.

From Petersburg we learn that the retreat was not at all compulsory, but purely strategic. How innocent in them.

Andy Johnson was at Louisville, en route to Nashville. Poor Floyd and Pillow. Jeff has suspended them from command—pity it wasn't from a gallows—until they give a satisfactory account of the Fort Donelson surrender.

From New Mexico we have some particulars of the recent engagements. Nothing decisive has occurred.

No news from New Madrid.

#### PROMOTION OF THE HEROES OF MILL SPRINGS.

The New York Herald of the 7th, has the following in its Washington correspondence, dated the day previous:

The following heroes of Mill Springs were nominated by the President for promotion:—

Wm. C. Kier, brevet Colonel; Gustavus K. Merriam, brevet Lieutenant Colonel; Robert L. McCook, Brigadier General; M. D. Mansson, Brigadier General; Horatio P. Van Cleave, Brigadier General; S. S. Fry, Brigadier General.

The President desires justice to brave and gallant officers by this act. Our own worthy Colonel of the Second Regiment comes in. It will be seen, for the reward of his gallant bearing on the 19th of January.

General Van Cleave is the third Colonel out of six commissioned by Governor Ramsey since the war commenced, who have been made Brigadier Generals by the President.

This is certainly something for the soldiers of Minnesota, and her people, to be proud of.

#### THE ILLINOIS APPOINTMENT.

The Chicago Tribune of the 11th this refers to the Democratic appointment made by the convention:

Our dispatches from Springfield announce that the infamous appointment of Lincoln was forced to a vote yesterday and passed.

The loud done, and in part by the aid of Democrats called on Union tickets.

#### NEWS ITEMS.

—Ex-Governor A. W. Randall of Wisconsin, has lately received the appointment of Minister to Rome and leaves for the Eternal City sometime in April.

—The St. Louis Republican mentions the appointment of James Craig ex-M. C. from Missouri, to be a Brigadier General of Volunteers, but we have not seen the statement elsewhere.

—An unknown woman about thirty-five years of age was found dead and frozen near Bloomington, Ill. last Thursday, and there is considerable mystery about it.

—The Wisconsin Legislature proposes to repeal the State personal liberty law.

The bill to that effect has passed the Senate by 22 to 6.

—Several years ago Col. Benton warned the country to beware of Jeff. Davis in the following language: "He is a martinet, pulled up with West Point science, dogmatic and pragmatic, within his circle; but that circle is a narrow one, and he moves uncontrolled within it. He is an avowed Secessionist."

—Miss Elizabeth Temple, of Kennet Square, Chester county, Pennsylvania, died of heart disease, on Tuesday, in the Georgetown Hospital, where she had been one of the most faithful and self-sacrificing nurses.

—At the request of his daughter, the Princess Clothilde, King Victor Emanuel has sent the Cross of the Knight of the Order of the Cross of St. Maurice and Lazarus to the Rev. Dr. Cummings, of St. Stephens Church, New York, as an acknowledgment for important services rendered the Princess during her late visit to the United States.

—A petition is being circulated in St. Louis, asking the Government to order a Court of Inquiry in the case of General McKinty, and that he may be speedily released from his confinement, and given a chance to redeem himself. General McKinty has now been confined since the first of November, and it will be a long time to wait for a court martial.

—The rebel army of General A. Sidney Johnston was in a shamefully demoralized condition when passing through Nashville on its retreat, and the Atlanta Confederacy says he had but his original force left when he reached Murfreesboro. There is no probability that he will be enabled to resist the onward march of General Buell's splendid Divisions, which are in good health and high spirits, and are well disciplined, and armed with the best muskets and field artillery.

COL. ANSELLEN ACQUITTED.—The Wheeling Intelligencer of the 6th inst., is informed by one who attended the Court Martial at Paw Paw, on the Upper Potomac, in the case of Col. Ansell, of the First Virginia Cavalry, that the Colonel refused to submit any evidence of defense, but rested on the prosecution, and was honorably acquitted.

## THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE ON THE EMANCIPATION MESSAGE.

"Where are the lovers of liberty—who didn't the Tribune shout? They knew better than the Press what the message meant." —Pioneer of the 12th.

Our proslavery contemporary was so terrified by the President's Emancipation Message, that like a drowning man clutching at straws it eagerly seized the first evidence that came to hand, tending as it construed it, to show that the slavery-hating and freedom-loving press of the land regarded the message with disfavor. Unfortunately for the Pioneer, but true to its blundering, backsliding history, it seized upon a few irrelevant words of the Chicago Tribune, written the night the message was received, and evidently before the editors of that devoted anti-slavery journal had taken time to consider the import of the message.

The few words the Pioneer, in excess of proslavery joy, paraded as a "frigid paragraph" and "enough to show that the message was anything but what they desired of the President." We are happy now to be able to present to the Pioneer just what the Chicago Tribune does think of the message upon mature reflection.

We copy from a leading editorial in that paper of the 12th.

Possibly the Pioneer will conclude that it "went off at half cock," to use its own classic expression. Will it note the italics?

The special message of the President sent to Congress on Friday last, recommending gradual and compensated emancipation, marks an important epoch in the war. It was not expected either by Congress or the people. The peculiar style of the language identifies it as the President's own production, both in idea and expression.

The first thing that must strike the reader who peruses the message which accounts itself as the President's own production, is the fact that slavery is the cause of this atrocious and gigantic rebellion; that for the accused practice there would have been no war; that the road to future peace and safety lies through emancipation; that slavery which has brought the nation into a perilous peril should be removed—eradicated from the soil.

It is curious but painful to see how the dauntless press strive to twist and pervert the meaning and effect of the President's words. They assert that the main point the President wished to impress on Congress, and the motive he had for so unexpectedly sending it a special message, was to enforce the idea that he believed that the Federal Government had no authority to interfere with slavery within the States.

This is a poor straw for the friends of the rebels to clutch at. A careful reading of the message must convince every candid mind that the following is a fair construction of its language:

1st. The President divides the Southern States into two classes: those that have revolted but remain in the Union, and those which have seceded and repudiated the Union, and the Constitution. The former consists of Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia.

2d. The President believes that slavery in these border States endangers the Union, and exposes them to civil and dangerous temptations from the emissaries of the seceded States, and the Federal Government must find the highest interest in the "abolition of slavery in these States as a measure of national self-preservation."

He elaborates this idea at considerable length.

3d. The President holds that the Government has no authority to interfere with slavery within the States in the Union, and that the consent of their people must be obtained. He therefore proposes to hold out a strong motive to the border States to emancipate their slaves, by having the Government of the United States offer them a fair compensation for the ransom of "persons held to service or labor" within those States.

4th. The President intimates that the rebellion may be protracted for a longer period than the public generally suppose, and that so long as it lasts, the border States will be kept in a feverish and half disloyal condition, and that while slavery exists within their limits, the seceded States will be looking for assistance and co-operation from them.

5th. The President is careful not to deny the authority of the Government to confiscate the slaves of the rebels. On the contrary, he declares with great emphasis that all indispensable measures must be employed to conquer the rebels, "if resistance to national authority continues," he says, the "war must also continue, and that it is impossible to force all the incidents which may attend and all the ruin which may follow."

It is clear that the President believes that before the rebels can be conquered and peace restored, that the best condition for the border States to be in is to be free from slavery. In tender regard for the border States, he desires that the slave property which they may be indemnified for, be taken away. In tender regard for the border States, he desires that the slave property which they may be indemnified for, be taken away.

There are two men whose names will forever remain illustrious in the history of the Nineteenth Century. These are ABRAHAM LINCOLN of America. They are the great leaders in Man's Emancipation, and will be remembered and honored as long as Freedom is dear to the human heart.—N. Y. Tribune of the 8th.

—The greatest public document issued since the American Declaration of Independence is President Lincoln's Message of Thursday last.—Ibid.

#### THE WAR TO BE CARRIED INTO ALABAMA.

A Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Tribune writes:

"Without transgressing the contraband limits, I may say that a few days will bring stirring news from Alabama. Preparations are being made upon a gigantic scale which will develop into the most happy results. It is only one of the moves upon the great military chess board. A few more advances and the rebel king must be in the paws. Then the mate is not far distant."

## State of Minnesota.

### AN ACT

To provide for the collection and preservation of criminal statistics.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. That the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the first moneys in the treasury, for the purpose of the interest on all exchange on New York, falling due the first day of July, to be paid to the State of Minnesota, of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. That the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the first moneys in the treasury, for the purpose of the interest on all exchange on New York, falling due the first day of July, to be paid to the State of Minnesota, of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. That for the purpose of making more certain provision for the payment of the interest on all exchange on New York, falling due the first day of July, to be paid to the State of Minnesota, of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated out of the first moneys in the treasury, for the purpose of the interest on all exchange on New York, falling due the first day of July, to be paid to the State of Minnesota, of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

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## OIL AND LAMPS.

**Another Reduction.**

WE ARE SELLING

**A R B O N O I**

**AT 55 CTS. PER GALLON,**

good as can be purchased in the city at that price.

**KIER'S BEST CARBON OIL,**

*That Won't Freeze or Explode,*

call, can't be beat any way. We sell for 60 cents per gallon.

Orthridge's Oil and Round xx Fillet Glass Oils for sale at

E. & H. Y. REILLY,  
near Winslow House, Third street  
St. Paul, 28th January, 1892.

**Superior Carbon Oil**

On consignment, for sale at

**10 CENTS PER GALLON**

NICOLS & DEAN  
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OIL! OIL! OIL!

THE BEST QUALITY OF  
CARBON & KEROSENE OIL

**FOR SALE BY**  
**UPHAM & HOLMES**  
 AT  
 'thirty-five cts. per Gallon  
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**COLLICK, DONALDSON & CO**  
 DEALERS IN  
 China, Glass and Croëke  
 PLATED WARE  
 CARBON OIL AND LAMP  
**LOOKING GLASSES,**  
 IN WARE, PLAIN, LAMISHED AND JAPAN  
 Table Cutlery.  
 Instantly on hand the most complete assortment  
**HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS**  
 To be found in the city.  
 ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL, MINN.  
 Sold daily

ST. PAUL  
Clipper Plow Factory  
The undersigned having formed a co partnership  
the manufacture and sale of  
**P L O W S ,**  
are now prepared to furnish farmers and dealers  
**THE BEST PLOWS**  
preferred in the State, and at prices to suit  
all. We will always have on hand a large stock  
of Best Steel and Common Steel Cross PloWS,  
Mould Boarding and Grub PloWS, of all sizes &  
of the best material.  
Having had the material selected for our

And the Plows being manufactured under  
supervision of

**ALONZO LEAMING**

[FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.]

**WE WARRANT THEM**

to be of Light Draught, Clean in any soil, and  
of Satisfaction generally.

**Particular Attention Paid to Repairing**

Farmers! save your old plows and we will  
them over much to your advantage and with-  
out leaving them at our Factory, on Robert street  
between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of plow.

Jan 22nd 1871. DAVIS & CONNELL

**E. H. MANNY'S**

**FANNING MILLS**

We, the undersigned, beg leave to call the attention of Farmers and Country Merchants to the fact that we have the exclusive right of manufacturing

**F. H. MANN'S FANNING MILLS,**

Which has taken the premium over all other mills in the State for its cleaning grain of all kinds. We are giving perfect satisfaction in taking out seed, chaff, and all foul seeds. We also manufacture

**RACINE MILLS.**

Large or small size as any one may desire. We give attention of wheat buyers to our large size mill, which cannot be excelled for cleaning grain. Persons will save from four to ten dollars per acre.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere,  
we sell a better mill, and cheaper than any  
else will. We are agents for

**STEAM AND GAS PIPES,  
STEAM FIXTURES, BRASS GO  
BURN MILL-STONES,  
DUFURE'S BOLTING CLOTH,  
GREEN WIRE AND THROOP'S SHUT MILL  
SEPARATOR.**

We are the only party keeping the above articles  
in stock.

Factory, Lower Levee, West St. Paul.  
Jas. Calkins. W. M. LEYDE & BROTH.

REGISTERED 182

S. T. SUIT'S  
KENTUCKY PREMI  
Salt River Bourbo

S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY  
SALT RIVER BOURBON.

S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY  
SALT RIVER BOURBON.

THE ABOVE IS BUD

THE ABOVE IF BURN  
IS GENUINE.  
ADDRESS  
S. T. SUIT  
Salt River Distiller  
KENTUCKY.  
We have the above celebrated Whisky for sale  
BEAUMONT & GORDON, Wholesale  
FINCK & THEOBALD, "  
I. C. BAGUST & CO., "  
F. W. REER, "

W. M. LEIP, " "  
BARTLETT PRESLEY, " "  
April 16 H MORIN, " "

# REMOVAL

I have removed the stock of

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c

assigned to me by E. W. Lewis, from No. 4 Le Block, Third street, to the store on Third street formerly occupied by

**J. W. PRINCE,**  
Liquor Dealer, opposite Wm J Smith & Co  
and shoe store, and shall be glad to furnish the

pie with Drugs, medicinal &c.,  
**AT OR BELOW COST,**  
 until the whole stock is disposed of.  
 jan8dt. C. GRANT LEWIS, Ass

**GIESMAN & SAU**  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
 SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, COL  
 BLANKETS, TRUNKS, WHIPS, &C  
 Next door to Thompson Bros. Bank, 31st St.

437 Repairing of all kinds done on short  
438 All work made at this shop is of the  
material and is warranted. north








# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1862.

NUMBER 63.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, MARCH 16.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

New Madrid has been taken—unlike the rebels that defended it were not taken. Still it is a victory. We get no account of the fighting that preceded the flight of the rebels and the darkness of a stormy night. The great fleet that left Cairo Friday, and was at Hickman Friday night, doubtless remained at Hickman that night.

Island number 10, it will be recalled, lies between Hickman and New Madrid. Probably the fleet engaged the island yesterday.

The enemy evacuated New Madrid Friday night before our gunboats could reach there.

THE INDEX ON THE DIAL OF PROGRESS MOVES FORWARD.

The President has signed the article of war just passed by Congress, prohibiting the army from returning fugitives.

The pro-slavery sympathizers hoped that the President, in deference to the white enclaves of the border States, that stand watch and ward over black bondage, would relax his signature. They were mistaken in the man.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Gunnery Major John Davis, who covered our powder with his own person, in the attack at Elizabeth City, has been promoted to a gunnery.

—It is now established that the rebel army has gone to Gordonsville, a distance of ninety-three miles from the Potomac, and fifty-nine miles from Manassas. Our scouts have penetrated as far as Culpepper C. H., thirty-five miles from Manassas. The Star, whose editor has a plantation at Culpepper, who thoroughly knows the surrounding country, says that around Gordonsville the country is all as broken and thickly wooded as Bull Run and Centerville, but the railroad connections are rarely more important than at Manassas. The rebels left behind several locomotives, six caissons, eight army wagons, quantities of clothing, medical and other stores, and limits of the country.

—Evidence has been produced before the conduct of the war committee, that the whole rebel army opposite ours was less than 30,000—15,000 at Centerville and 10,000 at Manassas. There were no iron guns at Centerville, only wooden ones painted black at the end. Our soldiers fairly cried for shame on seeing them.

—Col. James B. Steedman of Sandusky, and Don Platt, both Ohioans, have been nominated Brigadier Generals.

—The New Orleans True Delta, since the recent national victories in the West, has contained several articles in favor of a restoration of the Union. It is reported that the state of things in New Orleans threatens open riot.

—The decision of Judge Drummond, in the case of George C. Bates vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company, has been affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, now in session. This is a final disposition of the case, by which the title of the railroad company to the property in dispute is placed beyond future question.

—It is rumored that a large service institution has taken place near Holly Springs, Mississippi. Seven white men are said to have been killed, and nine negroes hanged.

—Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, has issued an order acknowledging the receipt of stacks of rebel colors from the soldiers of the State, which he promises them shall be "preserved in honor of their fortitude, their fidelity, and their achievements." They are to be hung up in the hall of the House of Representatives.

—The Nashville Banner of Friday says that John Bell, the man some of us tried to make President, is in fine health. We learn that on the approach of the Federal troops he fled with the prominent rebels to Murfreesboro, but last Wednesday General Buell sent word to him to return home, "telling him he had nothing to fear."

—Or Charles Jewett, so well known in New England as the subject of alcohol and its relations to the "constitution of man," gave one of his ablest lectures last Tuesday evening, at the First Church, "on the subject of temperance, and the influence of the same on the different parts of the body."—Chicago Tribune.

—There was another steamboat pressure on the landing yesterday morning. A Governor's subject of alcohol and its relations to the "constitution of man," gave one of his ablest lectures last Tuesday evening, at the First Church, "on the subject of temperance, and the influence of the same on the different parts of the body."—Chicago Tribune.

THE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION IN THE HOUSE.—Mr. Blair of Missouri and Messrs. Blair and Whaley of Virginia, with Mr. Fisher of Delaware, voted for the President's emancipation resolution. The following were the nays:

Nays—Messrs. Ancona, Bailey of Pa., Bidle, Corning, Cox, Craven, Cribfield, Crittenden, Damp, English, Harding, Johnson of Pa., Knapp, Law, Leary, Noble, Norton, Pennington, Perry, Richardson, Robinson, Shial, Steele of N. Y., Tilden, Van Hook, Voorhees, Wadsworth, Wood, White of Ohio, Wickliffe, Wood and Woodruff—81.

It is believed that Messrs. Henderson of Missouri, if not also Mr. Willey of Virginia, will vote for the resolution in the Senate.

## THE PRESIDENT'S EMANCIPATION MESSAGE.

It is gratifying to see with what enthusiasm the leaders of human bondage everywhere receive the late message of President Lincoln. We append the comments of some of the press in addition to what we have given before.

From the National Republican, N. Y.

It is a great day for the nation. It is a day when the President of the United States has taken a step which will be remembered by all who are true to the principles of liberty and justice for all men.

Some pro-slavery journals are commending themselves with the idea that the recommendation of certain measures for the consideration of those border States which have remained loyal in the Union, is to be taken as a conclusion of the whole subject, and a commendation of the President against other measures elsewhere. There is no foundation for that view of the subject.

The New York Tribune, for example, has been urging, for many months, that Delaware and Maryland should be offered a pecuniary compensation for their slaves, but at the same time and with equal persistency, has urged that the rebels of the States should be deprived of their slaves without compensation. It is plain that no inference of any kind as to the views of the President in respect to slavery in the border States, can be drawn merely from his recommendations on that subject, in respect to loyal States. The two things are wholly distinct and different. And the President's message leaves no doubt on that point.

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## State of Minnesota.

AN ACT

Enacted to regulate judicial sales of real property and redemption therefrom.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. When any judicial sale of real property has been made by any Sheriff, or other officer, and the same is to be completed, the same shall be subject to the redemption as provided by law.

Sec. 2. Whenever any judicial sale of real property has been made, the same shall be subject to the redemption as provided by law, and the same shall be subject to the redemption as provided by law.

Sec. 3. Upon the sale of real property upon execution, where the estate sold shall be less than a house and lot, the same shall be subject to the redemption as provided by law.

Sec. 4. Whenever any judicial sale of real property has been made, the same shall be subject to the redemption as provided by law, and the same shall be subject to the redemption as provided by law.

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## LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINK.

ANOTHER GREAT

VICTORY!

NEW MADRID CAPTURED.

Great Quantities of Cannon, Ammunition, Tents, Mules, Wagons, &c., Taken.

THE ENEMY ESCAPED IN THE NIGHT.

&c., &c., &c.

St. Louis, March 15.

Brig. Gen. Pope, in a dispatch to Gen. Halleck, says that our success at New Madrid has been even greater than was reported.

25 pieces of heavy artillery, consisting of 24 rifled 32-pounders, 2 batteries of field artillery, immense quantities of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules and horses, tents for an army of 12,000 men, and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than \$100,000, has fallen into our hands.

The enemy's whole force is demoralized and dispersed in the swamps on the opposite side of the river.

The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of their officers, and the knapsacks of their men.

Their dead was unburied; their campfires were burning in their tents.

A furious thunder storm which raged all night enabled the enemy to get across the river without being discovered.

Our heavy battery was created during the night of the 12th, within 500 yards of the enemy's works and opened at daylight on the 13th, just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo.

During the whole of yesterday our lines were drawn closer around their works, and a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery.

The fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night



The Saint Paul Press.



Remember that this is the only paper that publishes the full and complete list of the names of the soldiers who have been killed in the late war.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.  
The name of the writer must, as a guarantee of good faith, always accompany articles to insure acceptance.

St. Paul Letters.

NUMBER FIVE.

THE ALLIANCE CAMPAIGN OF GENERAL FREMONT.

St. Paul, March 14, 1862.

History, according to some theorists, never repeats itself, while another opinion is, as Charles Sumner affirms, that there is nothing new under the sun. Certainly, our history is derived from personal experience—why not also from historical example?

The country applauds the magnanimity of Lincoln, in assigning Fremont to the Department of the Alleghenies, and the best which can be expressed for the column of the center is, that the Fatherland of the Rocky Mountains may follow the old revolutionary march of Campbell, Sevier and Sterling, from Southwest Virginia through the Alleghenies districts of North Carolina to the King's Mountain battle-field. Nor is it unlikely.

By the recent order of Abraham Lincoln, commander in chief, the late war presents three grand divisions—the Atlantic, the Pacific, and the Mississippi on the West, the Alleghenies Department of the center. The western limit of the latter having been fixed at Knoxville, indicates a design, to connect the rich military movements in the Southern Highlands as will take the enemy in the rear at all points, whether forced outward by Halleck and Bull from their base of operations on the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, or driven west from the redoubt by the achievements of McClellan, Sherman and Sherman. Lincoln and Sherman have unquestionably, in assigning such a strategic position to Fremont, appreciated the career of the latter among the mountains of the far West as eminently adapting him to the services required. He will justify the confidence and expectations of the country, if he repeats his *rule* as the conqueror of California, upon the summit of Alleghenia.

In November last, the "Battle of King's Mountain" was referred to in the Press as "a suggestive" in respect to the details of an Alleghenies campaign in the rear of the Cotton States of the rebel States," and the question arose—Why may we not expect to see another camp at Wataga, in North Carolina, will precede another march along the Catawba, another crossing of the Cherokee Ford of Broad river, and now in 1862, as on October 7, 1780, a victorious counterpart of the struggle of King's Mountain?

I hope for the indulgence of your readers, when I repeat the name of the incident to attending this revolutionary expedition along the eastern bank of the Alleghenies.

In September 1780, the alarm went through the Alleghenies settlements, that the party paroled, Ferguson, had advanced from the Carolina coast into Rutherford county, for within the hill region of North Carolina, the brave mountaineers called to rebellion.

On the 25th of September, Col. William Campbell with 400 men from Washington county, Virginia, Colonel Isaac Shelby with 210 men from Sullivan county, North Carolina, and Lieut. Colonel John Sevier with 240 men of Washington county, N. C., assembled at Wataga (a locality as distinguished for devotion to the Union at this time, as any portion of East Tennessee, which is immediately over the border).

where they were joined by Col. Charles McDowell with 180 men from the counties of Burke and Rutherford, who had fled before the enemy. The march commenced on the 26th, and on the 30th Col. Campbell joined them on the Catawba river, with 300 men from the counties of Wilkes and Surry. Col. Campbell was here selected for the chief command, and the expedition proceeded south to the Copsens on the Broad river, in South Carolina, where they were reinforced by Col. James Williams with 400 men, on the evening of the 6th of October.

I have confidence that the descendants of these 1700 men will welcome the flag of the Union, when it advances through the counties of North Carolina borne named. During the November rising of East Tennessee, the Union men, according to a paragraph in a Richmond paper, "expected a reinforcement of five hundred men from Wataga county, N. C., a detachment [to the rebels] region adjoining Johnson county, Tennessee." Fremont will be recruited by thousands, in the counties which sent their husbands

to the victory of "King's Mountain." But to proceed with the events of 1780.

At the Copsens (a locality made memorable three months later, January 17, 1781, by the defeat and retreat of the British under Tarleton, with a loss of 10 officers and 900 privates killed and 23 officers and 500 privates taken prisoners) the little patriot army was informed that the enemy lay encamped somewhere near the Cherokee Fork of Broad river, about thirty miles distant. What followed had best be related in the words of the commanding officer—the contemporary report of Col. William Campbell.

"By a council of principal officers it was then thought advisable to pursue the enemy that night with 900 of the best horsemen, and leave the weak horses and footmen to follow as fast as possible. We began our march with 908 of the best men about 5 o'clock the same evening, and marching all night, came up with the enemy about 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 7th, who lay encamped on the top of King's Mountain, twelve miles north of the Cherokee Ford, in the confidence that they would not be forced from so advantageous a pass. Previous to the attack, on our march, the following disposition was made: Col. Shelby's regiment formed a column in the center on the left, Col. Campbell's regiment another on the right, while part of Col. Cleveland's regiment headed in front of the main body, and the fire became general. In this order we advanced, and got within a quarter of a mile of the enemy before we were discovered. Col. Shelby's and Col. Campbell's regiments began the attack, and kept up a fire on the enemy, while the right and left wings were advancing to surround them, which was done in about five minutes, and the fire became general all around. The engagement lasted an hour and five minutes, the greater part of which time a heavy and incessant fire was kept up on both sides. Our men in some parts where the regulars fought, were obliged to give way a distance, two or three times, but rallied and returned with additional ardor to the attack. The troops upon the right having gained the summit of the eminence, obliged the enemy to retreat along the top of the ridge to where Col. Cleveland commanded, and were there stopped by his brave men. A flag of truce was immediately hoisted by Captain Degerater, the commanding officer (Major Ferguson having been killed a little before) for a surrender. Our fire immediately ceased, and the enemy laid down their arms (the greater part of them charged) and surrendered themselves prisoners at discretion. It appears from their own provision returns for that day, found in their camp, that their whole force consisted of 1125 men. \* \* \* Total loss of the British, 1105 men, killed, wounded, or made prisoners."

"No battle during the war," says Mr. Lansing, in his Field Book, where we find the preceding record of the struggle at King's Mountain, "was more obstinately contested than this: for the American were greatly exasperated by the cruelties of the Tories, and to the latter it was a question of life and death. It was with difficulty that the Americans, remembering Tarleton's cruelty at Balafo's defeat, could be restrained from slaughter, even after quarter was asked. In addition to the loss of men on the part of the enemy mentioned in the report, the Americans took from them 1500 stand of arms. The loss of the Americans in killed was only twenty, but they had a great number wounded."

The reader of *Harper's Monthly Magazine* will find in the March number, in a biographical sketch of Col. John Sevier, a very interesting narrative of this expedition, and of the battle which has made it prominent in revolutionary history.

The whole face of the mountain region assigned to General Fremont, is so little changed since 1780, that mounted troops will be as much needed now as then. The partisan warfare of Sumter and Marion will be revived. If so, the romance of the war is yet to come.

IMPROVED STOCK FOR MINNESOTA.

Major Cullen has recently purchased in Ohio, of A. C. Jennings, near Urbana, eight head of fine blooded horses and mares, for Minnesota breeding. Most of these horses were bred and raised on Long Island, N. Y., and are a part of the stock purchased there by T. T. Jackson, Esq., and A. C. Jennings, at very high prices, and brought to Ohio for the improvement and breeding of the State stock. All of these animals are of pure blood and character for trotting, that could be perfectly relied upon.

EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS INTERESTS OF HASTINGS.

Mr. Korman: It may be interesting to your numerous readers to know of the recent visit of the University to the good people of this place. The Minnesota Central University, located here, which has so long been under dark clouds, and endured the severe storms of the "war times," is beginning to see light. The Baptist Church, which has recently purchased the buildings, in which there is already a flourishing school, Prof. G. H. Chickson, who has charge of the school, ranks among the best teachers in the Northwest, and the students under his care speak in the highest terms of the efficiency of their advantages. The University is taking root, and really assuming a permanent place, and bespeaks a bright future for the literary advantages of Hastings and our inviting State. The Lord has graciously revived his work within the last few weeks, by which all the churches have been refreshed, and many sinners converted. The various schools of the town have shared largely in the work. About thirty have expressed hope in Christ, and the number is being multiplied daily. The daily meetings, in which the writer has been engaged, have been of a union character; therefore all Christians have been alike benefited.

A young people's union prayer meeting was established here some months since, and it has proved a source of great blessing to the youth. It is held every Sunday afternoon alternately in the respective churches. Such is the interest of it, that some of the Christians of mature years cannot re-

frain from a visit to the sacred gathering, to taste of the spiritual droppings. May I not suggest that such an institution as "The Young People's Prayer Meeting" would be well worthy of the consideration of Christians in every town of note in Minnesota. Thus the numbers of our youth who now spend their time in visiting, riding about, and Sabbath breaking in various ways, might peradventure be brought under a gracious influence.

A. V. GRAVES.  
Hastings, Minn., March 14, 1862.

MINNESOTA STATISTICS.

The following letter indicates the value of the statistical publications of our State, and their influence on immigration:

Headquarters, N. Y., March 3, 1862.  
To the Editor of the Saint Paul Press:

If you would forward me by mail a few copies of the "Second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Statistics for 1860 and 1861," I could use them with profit in forwarding emigration to Minnesota.

I expect to move to Scott county this Spring. There are a number of families here who would be willing to go and settle in Minnesota if they knew what the prospects of the country were; but they hear so many big bear stories about the cold climate, and people freezing to death there in winter if they go out of their houses, and that it is so cold they cannot raise much of anything after they get their farms cleared and fenced, and all these sort of things, that they are deterred. Now I think this Report will be just the thing to straighten their minds and turn their heads the right way.

I am anxious to get as many to go with me as I can. It will be more pleasant for me, and I think one half the inhabitants here would be bettered by going.

Yours, truly, G. W. CASWELL, P. M.

HENRY WARD BEECHER ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

From the New York Times.

We have not space this morning in our crowded columns to give a report in full of a sermon delivered by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on the policy of emancipation as suggested in the recent proclamation of President Lincoln, but the general drift of the discourse may be understood from the following brief sketch:

The text was from the 62d chapter of Isaiah, the 10th, 11th and 12th verses.

Great redemption in morals, said Mr. Beecher, can never stop with individuals. As corruption of citizens soon infects institutions and laws, so the reformation of citizens reforms institutions. It is such a glorious reformation that the Prophet celebrates in the passage I have read to you. It is a proclamation of blessings upon those, which are to result from righteousness.

We too, have occasion for rejoicing, as Christians, as Churches, as philanthropists, as a Nation. I hold in my hand the latest Proclamation of the President of these United States, (for though in the form of a Message to Congress, it is a Proclamation to the People.) I do not hesitate to say that it stands absolutely before this world, impressively, and with its peculiarly intelligent agent, Mr. Beecher read the document.

Never before has there been, in the history of this Government, such a Message. It is considered in its relations to our past history and to our future, there has never been such a State paper before this world. If it is considered in its relations to purity, peace, liberty and unity, it must also take rank as an eminent moral force; and I should deem myself delinquent if I did not pause and call the attention of this Christian people to some considerations of duty in regard to it, for there are grave duties belonging to us.

He concluded that the mere fact that such a document could be peaceably put forth was its most notable feature, and the showed how completely the nation had outgrown the selfishness of the people had it been done at the administration of Buchanan, Pierce, Polk, Taylor, or Van Buren. The paper, he said, was a grand moral force, and it had a part to play in the history of the country. As there needs a Jesus to a Christ, so there was a Slavery to a Liberty to betray it.

He proceeded, solemnly, to show that in that great evil slavery has achieved a history, and unparalleled results are settled in its relation to the nation, and the glorious struggle of the future. He reviewed the struggles of the lovers of free discussion, with their complete triumph, as best demonstrated in the present popularity of Messrs. Garrison and Phillips.

The power of the people here, as opposed to the power of European monarchs, was very happily discussed and illustrated by facts drawn from the various happenings of the past year. And then the happy influence was drawn that God, by giving us such schooling, such discipline, and such glorious issue, means to employ this nation upon this whole continent.

The conduct of Russia was contrasted with that of England, France and Spain, so as to draw forth a loud and noble applause; and when he spoke of the probability of an American blocking of the European game in Mexico, there was a second round of enthusiastic concurrence.

He concluded by exhorting all to support the President and the Government to the extent of their ability, so that he and Congress might feel the tide of popular and public feeling rolling back to their encouragement and support.

COTTON AND WHITE LABOR.

In the *Continental Monthly*, the fine article "Is Cotton our King?" is by Edward Atkinson. The writer recognizes the king-ship of cotton but not of negro labor. We quote:

"It is constantly asserted that while men cannot labor in the tropics, which we do not freely admit; but the inference that the climate of the Southern States is tropical we do not admit. The best authority for denying this, first, from the testimony of all Southern writers, when describing their own section of country, and not arguing upon the slavery question; and, secondly, from Humboldt's isothermic lines, by which we find that the temperature of the cotton States is the same as that of Portugal, the South of Spain, Italy, and Australia. Do we find Australian emigrants coming home to the point of the year and end of the year? Will friends not to come out because they will not be able to work? 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# The Saint Paul Press.

ST. PAUL DAILY AND WEEKLY PRESS.

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## BURBANK'S STAGES.

1861 1862

ARRANGEMENT!

Minnesota Stage Company,

CARRYING THE

NORTHWESTERN EXPRESS

AND THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

J. C. BURBANK & CO. JOHN L. MERRIAM.

The roads are well stocked with First Class Horses

and Coaches, with careful and experienced Drivers.

Under the control of competent Agents.

SCHEDULE

OF DEPARTURES FROM SAINT PAUL.

For Hastings, Red Wing, Redwood, Wabasha, Winona,

LaCrosse, connecting with the La Crosse and Milwaukee

Railroad daily, at 6 o'clock A. M.

For St. Anthony and Minneapolis—twice daily, at 8

o'clock A. M., and 5 P. M.

For Mankato, Anoka, Monticello, and St. Cloud—

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Superior—Monday, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Duluth, with connection at Hays—Every

Monday and Thursday, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Richmond, St. Cloud, Alexandria, Poncele

Levee, Redwood, and Fort Abernethy—

Monday and Friday, at 4 o'clock A. M.

For Georgetown, Pembina, Fort Gary, and the

River Settlements—Every Friday at 4 o'clock

A. M.

For further particulars enquire at the General Office

at St. Paul, near the "American," or at the Office

of the North Western Express Company.

St. Paul, Nov. 24, 1861.

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## DRY GOODS.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK.

THE GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS

IS CONTINUED AT THE

New Store

OF

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

IN INGERSOLL'S BLOCK,

At prices in many instances

LESS THAN THE ACTUAL COST OF IMPORTATION

AND MANUFACTURE.

Much of the immediate stock now offered for sale has

been selected from the

LARGE AUCTION SALES

OF

DRY GOODS,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AT

PANIC PRICES.

THEIR LARGE STOCK OF

FANCY DRESS GOODS,

Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices to

SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Merino Cloths, from 10 to 25 cents per

yard.

Embroidered Collar De Chereux

Every variety of Challeys

Embroidered and Grey Grilles.

Blue, Green and Pink Barrege Lextina.

English, French and American Mousline de

Laines; Printed Lawns in great

variety.

A splendid stock of Ginghams;

ALSO

BLACK AND RICH FANCY

SILKS

Men and Boys' Summer Wear;

Broadcloths; black and fancy Cassimeres

Satinettes, and Summer Cloths.

ALSO

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND

EMBROIDERIES;

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, &c.

ALSO

A large stock of

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS

By the piece or package, for the

COUNTRY TRADE.

We purchase the Goods of us, and

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.

We also invite the attention of the Ladies to our new

STYLES OF CHIFFON AND MARILLAS.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Will be sold for

CASH,

AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

The Public are invited to visit our New Store.

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.,

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St. Paul, Minnesota.

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## HOTELS, SALOONS, &c.

LAHR'S HOUSE.

First Door East of the Post Office.

JOHN B. LAHR, Proprietor.

MR. LAHR, formerly of the "Our House," re-

spectfully announces to his old friends and all other

men—no boys—that he is now fifty under way;

and proclaims that he will furnish as good an EVER

OPENER as "any other man" in this city.

A variety of trading matter can always be found

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Corner 5th & Wabasha streets, St. Paul, Minn.

This house is the most centrally located in the city,

is owned and conducted by the said proprietor, who

from long experience, feels competent to give entire

satisfaction to all who may favor him.

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with their patronage.

Comfortable and commodious stables are attached

to the house.

Board by the day or week at prices corresponding

with the times.

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## RAILROADS.

Great Western Rail-







# THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1862.

NUMBER 64.

## The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

This paper has a larger Daily, Tri-weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents inducements to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

### STILL ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

We trust that in our next issue we shall be able to translate the word "battle" in the above heading into "victory." The great fleet of gun and mortar boats that sailed from Cairo last Friday, was, at last accounts, celebrating St. Patrick's day by bombarding Island No. 10.

This island is the last, and seemingly the most formidable defence of the lower Mississippi.

Gen. Pope in possession of New Madrid, has the enemy's retreat down the river cut off, and the prospect seems fair to capture a large land force estimated at 15,000, more or less, together with a large fleet of rebel gun boats and transports. If we are successful in this, it will be even a greater victory than Donelson.

### THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Later details show that this battle was really the greatest of the war. Our loss being greater than in any previous battle.

### THE BATTLE AT FORT CRAIG.

We failed to get by the telegraph a correct account of the bloody battle of Feb. 21st, near Fort Craig. We give on the second page an account of it from the Chicago papers of the 14th.

### PACIFIC NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The news from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst. is not altogether intelligible, but indicates quite certainly that hostilities are postponed, and we hope that pending negotiations will avert the war. The prospects of a speedy close of the war in the United States will have a very pacific influence on the allies. With the rebellion off our hands they know we would be pretty certain to "mix it" by way of supplying and enforcing the Monroe doctrine.

### BRIGADIER GENERAL GORMAN.

The telegraph informs us this morning of the confirmation by the Senate of Brigadier General Gorman. Great efforts had been made by the personal enemies of General Gorman to prevent his confirmation, and his final triumph over their machinations and relentless opposition, is a great triumph for him, and rebuke and confusion of his enemies.

Doubtless his good conduct at the head of his brigade in the recent advance upon Winchester secured General Gorman's confirmation.

### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MILLER.

With the announcement in another column of the furlough, and acceptance by Captain Sully of the Colonely of our gallant First Regiment, it seems appropriate and just that we should refer to the noble conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Miller, who has thus, for the second time, refused advancement that was his due.

He has, with a disinterested patriotism and modesty worthy of the highest commendation, postponed his own right of military precedence, in order to secure to the regiment—for the honor of the State it represents, and the success of the cause in which it is enlisted—larger experience, and higher military qualifications in its commander.

Conduct so highly honorable will be remembered and cherished by the people of Minnesota, in common with deeds of heroism and gallant conduct of her soldiers in battle.

### SENATOR POWELL SUSTAINED.

In the Senate on the 14th a debate and vote was had on the resolution introduced by Senator Wilkinson, for the expulsion of Powell of Kentucky. The resolution was negatived by a vote of 28 to 11. Mr. Powell proved himself to be about as good a Union man as his colleague Garrett Davis.

### A GALLANT OFFICER.

Col. Eugene A. Carr, who distinguished himself in the late battle in Arkansas, in command of the third division of Gen. Curtis' army, is thirty-two years of age. A native of Erie county, New York, he was appointed, through the influence of ex-President Fillmore, to West Point in 1846. Remaining at West Point during the whole course, he graduated in 1850, and was immediately brevetted Second Lieutenant in the First Cavalry. He has been, since he entered the army, in constant active service on the frontier. When the rebellion commenced he was in command of Fort Wachita, in the Cherokee nation, and held that post until ordered to evacuate it. Upon his arrival at Fort Leavenworth, he was ordered to Springfield with his company to reinforce the gallant Lyon. He participated in the battle, and with his company assisted to cover the retreat of our army to Rollunder command of General Sigel. While there he was tendered by Gen. Yates the position of Colonel of the 3d Illinois Cavalry, which position he accepted. Soon after he assumed command of the regiment he was, by order of Gen. Fremont, made acting Brigadier General, which position he still occupies. He was severely but not dangerously wounded in the late battle.

Garret Davis made a lengthened effort to prove Powell a traitor.

### IMPROVEMENTS AT ST. ANTHONY.

To the Editor of the St. Paul Press.

This is St. Patrick's day in the morning, and our Irish friends are rejoicing in their clear sunlight; what country other than Minnesota can get up such bright March days?

Our mills and factories are all preparing for a heavy season's business. The saw mills which last year cut twenty-two million feet of lumber, are getting ready to cut this year some thirty million feet, they will all be put in the best possible shape.

Scott & Morgan are getting up their machinery to work up Imphee and Songhum cane this fall, on a large scale; the farmers can depend upon getting their molasses made right; they will work the cane on slanes. They have also made arrangements to put in a double carding machinery which will be running in time to card all the wool that may be brought them. Next year they expect to put in a spinning jack and some looms. All this machinery will be of home manufacture. They are now making the iron work for two new saw mills, one muley for Messrs. R. C. & O. H. Rogers, and one circular for Capt. John Rollins, both to be on the River Power Company's dam, by May 1st.

The late spring if bad for farmers, gives the lumbermen a good chance in the woods and they are all at work. They make the chips fly at one end of the river, about as fast as Uncle Sam does the rebels at the other end. God speed them both.

After darkness cometh the daylight. Tell Ed. Rice to bury up that Railroad.

Yours, X.

### GALLANT CONDUCT OF A GUNNER'S MATE.

The following is an account of a heroic act that has been alluded to in our telegraphic dispatches, as suitably acknowledged by Congress:

Lieutenant J. C. Chapin, commanding United States steamer Valley City, off Rock Island, under command of Commodore Goldsborough, under date of February 25, noticing a man-of-war of the rebels, in the magazine, issuing powder, when a shell from the enemy's battery penetrated into the magazine and exploded outside of it. He threw himself over a barrel of powder, protecting it with his body from the fire, while at the same time passing out the powder for the guns.

Commodore Goldsborough, in transmitting his letter to the Navy Department says:

"It affords me infinite pleasure to forward this communication to the Navy Department, to whose special consideration I beg leave to recommend the gallant and noble sailor alluded to," and adds in a postscript: "Davis actually sealed himself on the barrel, the top being out, and in this position he remained until the flames were extinguished."

### THE UNOFFICIAL COMMISSIONERS OF THE GOVERNMENT ABROAD.

The friends of the Government to England and France, to counteract the effects of the rebel emissaries in London and Paris, are congratulating themselves on the success of these missions. It cannot be gainsaid that previous to the arrival of Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes at the French and English capitals the rebels had everything pretty much their own way, and undoubtedly did a great deal toward bringing about an unpleasant state of feeling towards this country. When our commissioners went abroad they were compelled to meet a strong prejudice against them, and in addition a way feeling growing out of the Trent affair. The settlement of that difficulty had a happy effect upon the public mind, and this opportunity was improved by the Government's unofficial commissioners. It is very certain that Yancy, Root, Dudley Mann and company have been out-generated in diplomacy, as their associates at home have been in arms. The services of Mr. Weed in explaining the state of our blockade and showing the power of the Federal Government cannot be over-estimated. The intimacy of Archbishop Hughes with the imperial family of France is also believed to have had a most excellent effect. Certain it is that not even before the news of our recent victories the Northern cause stood better in Europe at last advances than it has since the commencement of the unhappy civil war.—Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.

At the great anti-slavery meeting held on Thursday last at the Cooper Institute, New York, Hon. Carl Schurz was the principal speaker. His address centered in the following proposals:

First—Let slavery be abolished in the District of Columbia, and in all the navy and dock yards of the United States. Let the general government throw off its responsibility for the institution.

Second—Let all the property of rebels, inclusive of slaves, be confiscated.

Third—Let a fair compensation be offered to the loyal slave owners who will agree on a system of general emancipation.

The diplomacy of Mr. Seward with the British Government has received the highest possible compliment from the Crown of England. His correspondence has been published as one of the "Blue Books," at the express wish of Queen Victoria, who in her anxiety to maintain peace with this country, desired that the sentiments and proceedings of the American Government should be known from the words of its own statesman rather than from garbled paraphrases or partisan letters.

The bill organizing the Territory of Arizona attaches the Wilcox Provision to that and to all other Territories hereafter organized. Ashley's Territorial bill was defeated yesterday by the absence of Republicans. Wilkinson will introduce the same bill from the Senate Territorial Committee, and it will probably come down to the House.

### LOCAL AFFAIRS.

St. Patrick's Day.—Our Irish fellow citizens of St. Paul, were divided yesterday as to where they would celebrate the anniversary of their patron Saint. About two hundred of them went to St. Anthony early in the day, accompanied by the Great Western Band, and there joined in the festivities with their fellow countrymen of that city and Minneapolis.

We had, however, a very respectable celebration in St. Paul. A large number of the Irishmen belonging to the Fifth Regiment had furlough to come down and join in the ceremonies. They brought with them a portion of the field bands of the Fourth and Fifth; and after mass and other services at the Cathedral, the soldiers, and some two hundred others who would make good soldiers, marched in procession through the principal streets, under the direction of Patrick Nash, as Chief Marshal.

The procession halted in front of the Governor's residence, who, upon call, appeared and made his fellow citizens a patriotic speech, suited to the times, in which he appealed to the young men present who were not in uniform to emulate the example of their friends who had donned Uncle Sam's insignia. He reminded them that Lieut. Ryan wanted a few more men to fill up his company in the Fifth Regiment.

The procession afterwards marched to Mayor Price's where they were hospitably received. Afterwards, a cold collation was served at Market Hall for the soldiers.

The St. Anthony crowd returned about dark in the evening, apparently highly delighted with their day's festivities.

The "Dog Law."—We call attention to the act published this morning, "To protect the wolf growing interest of the State by levying a tax on dogs." Owners of the canine race will please stop themselves.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the burning of a shanty near the Jefferson school house. The family occupying the tenement got most of their furniture out, but, however, suffered a loss of about fifty dollars.

ACTION SALE.—The Messrs. Warner, auctioneers, advertise the sale of the furniture of the Central House on the first of April. Here will be a chance for the purchase of cheap goods by those who wish to replenish their household stock.

FOURTH REGIMENT.—About fifty recruits are wanted to fill this regiment to the maximum. Persons wishing to join this splendid regiment, which is now under marching orders, can do so at any time by reporting to Lieutenant Patch, recruiting officer at Fort Snelling.

MILITARY.—Lieut. Rosen, of the Second Battery, Minnesota Light Artillery, has had a fine sword, such and well presented to him by his friends of St. Paul.

Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Hunt, quartermaster of the Fourth Regiment, has been promoted to the First Regiment.

VOYE OF THANKS.—The Irish Americans who participated in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, in St. Paul yesterday, met last evening and passed a vote of thanks to their military friends, soldiers, and musicians, who joined them on the occasion. Steps are being taken to organize a St. Patrick's Society on a permanent basis.

THE FIRST.—Col. Sully has notified Governor Ramsey that he accepts the command of the First Regiment, having, after considerable difficulty, obtained a furlough from the War Department for the purpose.

He probably joined the Regiment on the 10th, or at least on the 11th. The affair near Winchester, in which the Regiment participated under Gen. Gorman, was after this.

BAD MISTAKE.—The notice in our paper of Sunday, announcing the lecture of Bishop Grace of the Cathedral on that evening, got before the public in a very bungling shape. The Bishop felt annoyed about the matter, as he had a right to; but he certainly could not have felt more so than we did ourselves. The matter was merely an oversight, and in no way intentional. The fact is, by accident, the paragraph never met the eye of the proof reader.

NOR GOING JUST YET.—The order of Gen. Halleck to send forward the Fourth Regiment and other Minnesota soldiers "forthwith," has been somewhat modified. Quartermaster Saunders received orders yesterday to make no contract for transportation except by boats. No time will be lost by this arrangement, and it is otherwise sensible at this season of the year, taking into consideration the health and efficiency of the men when they arrive at the scene of active operations.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT.—We presume there is no harm in announcing the names of the Company officers of the Fifth Regiment, as far as they have been elected and commissioned. The Adjutant General's books up to and including yesterday, show the following record:

Captains—Lucius W. Hubbard, O. Eddy, E. A. Rice, Otis S. Clark, Francis Hall, John C. Becht, J. Vander Horck, W. B. Gere.

First Lieutenants—A. R. French, Wm. B. McGroarty, John S. Marsh, O. Morehouse, A. Teale, Alexis P. Bailly, Ross Wilkinson, N. J. Sheehan, Charles Koch, Patrick Ryan, Gold T. Curtis, F. A. Carreau.

Second Lieutenants—J. R. Dart, Daniel Kelly, Frank E. Tokes, Kilian Sax, Norman K. Culver, John Groetsch.

First Lieutenant French is detailed for staff duty, as Adjutant of the regiment, and First Lieutenant McGroarty as Quartermaster. Under the new regulation, it will

be recollected, a regiment is entitled to twenty-two Lieutenants.

"A Big Thing."—The Pioneer seeing that Assistant Secretary Fox had recommended an appropriation by Congress for the manufacture of twenty inch Dahlgren guns, gives his readers, in his issue of Sunday last, a number of apt illustrations to show what a "big thing" the ball, which one of these will carry, will be, and arrives at the following profound result: "The weight of the ball will be about six hundred pounds, being one hundred and twenty pounds heavier than the calibre of the great Union gun now at Fortress Monroe or on the Rip Raps." How this most astonishing Secretary Fox, who probably belonging to the "old school" of mathematicians who adapted the rule, that "spheres are to each other as the cubes of their diameters," and said to the Department "that if the Union gun carried a ball fifteen inches in diameter and weighing 480 pounds, a gun with a twenty inch bore will carry a ball weighing a few ounces less than 1138 pounds."

We will pay at our office coupons on U. S. 7-30 Bonds due 19th inst. THOMPSON BROTHERS, Bankers.

LAND WARRANTS, Half Breed and Reserve Series—all sizes—prices.

Feb. 14-17.

THOMPSON BROS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Whereas, the Central Bank of New Ulm, a banking association organized under an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, entitled "an act to authorize and regulate the business of banking," approved July 20th, 1858, on lawful demand being made, failed or refused to release certain of its circulating notes to the amount of one hundred and twelve dollars, and the said notes or notes being regularly protested and filed in my office, with notice of protest, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1862, and the maker or makers of said notes having been required to pay the same within forty days of the date of said protest, and they having failed to do so, and whereas, the said Bank have on deposit in this office eight Minnesota State Railroad Bonds of \$1,000 each, in trust for the redemption of \$4,800, the same being all of the outstanding circulating notes which have been countermanded and registered—I therefore give notice that all the circulating notes of said bank will be redeemed out of the trust funds in my hands for that purpose, pursuant to the act above mentioned, and to this end, and for the purpose of more effectually preventing loss to the holders of said circulating notes, the securities of said bank will be offered at public auction, on Friday, the 18th day of April, 1862, at the Merchant's Exchange, in the City of New York, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the said notes will be redeemed pro rata out of the proceeds of the sale. Given under my hand and official seal this eighth day of March, 1862.

CHAS. McLEATH, Auditor of the State of Minnesota.

WOOD YARD, CORNER OF JACKSON AND NINTH STS.

DREY WOOD constantly on hand and delivered in any part of the city. Orders left at the yard, with freight and other charges, will be promptly attended to. For information inquire of

Geo. C. STABBUCK, mar18-2m

FURNITURE AUCTION SALE.

The furniture of the Central House will be sold at auction on the FIRST OF APRIL, consisting of Bedsteads and other Furniture, Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Commodes, French Plate Mirrors, Steel Plate Engravings, Oil Paintings, Stoves and other articles necessary for a first class Boarding House. For information inquire of

R. J. M. WARNER, Auctioneer, mar18-2m

Wanted to Buy.

Any person who WANTS TO SELL a mixed stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, or stock of either on reasonable terms may find a sale purchaser by addressing

R. D. Dundas, Minn. mar18-2m

DUNDAS MILLS' CELEBRATED XX FAMILY FLOUR.

For Sale in bulk, or sacks by R. H. Y. Bell, near the Window House; S. E. Patterson, corner 8d and Market Sts.; Beaumont & Gordon, corner 3d and Jackson Sts.; J. B. Richter, corner 7th and Jackson Sts.

Warranted the best XX Family Flour offered in this market. Orders from Hotels, Bakers and others shall have prompt attention and immediate delivery. mar18-2m

THE BEST OF THE SEASON.

I have just received by Durban's Express a very splendid

BALMORAL BOOT!

Also a very fine

Double Sole Lasting Gaiter.

And some more Children's best BALMORALS. These Goods must be seen to be appreciated.

Samuel Kilpatrick, Opposite the International Hotel, mar18-2m

FIFTY DOLLAR REWARD.

Stolen from the premises of the subscriber, in Carver county, on the 10th inst.,

TEAM OF DARK BROWN MARES, of the age of five and seven years, one is heavy with star in the face, and white spot on the nose; also a set of unpaired bits and a cream colored wavy tail, and last mare, nearly new. Both mares have short tails.

The above reward will be paid to any person delivering the said mares, sleigh and harness to the subscriber, or to the bearer of Scott county at Shakopee, or to the bearer of Scott county at Shakopee, or to the bearer of Scott county at Shakopee, or to the bearer of Scott county at Shakopee.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH!

A few cases of Men's, Boys' and Youth's BOOTS AND GAITERS, of Welch & Griffith's make—made from 60 to 100 inches.

E. R. EGGERTSON, mar18-2m

SCHODDER'S MUSEUM.

My collection of Birds and Animals, comprising nearly all the Birds of Minnesota, and a few of the Birds of the West, is now on exhibition at my Museum, corner of Washington and Third streets, Mackintosh Building. Admission 20 cents. Children 10 cents.

N. B.—All kinds of Birds for sale and stuffed by E. SCHODDER.

### LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO ST. PAUL.

WINSLOW'S LINE.

### ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE.

ISLAND NO. 10 ATTACKED.

FORMIDABLE RESISTANCE.

ENEMY'S RETREAT CUT OFF.

VICTORY CERTAIN.

BATTLE STILL RAGING.

From the Mississippi Fleet.

ISLAND NO. TEN ATTACKED.

Cairo, March 16. The reporter of the Associated Press boarded the flag ship two miles above Island Number 10 and sends the following: The flotilla got under weigh this morning and drifted down slowly till about 7 A. M., when the flag ship being about two miles ahead and six miles above the island, a stern wheel steamer was discovered which ran out from Shelter Point on the Kentucky shore and steamed down the river. Four shells were thrown after her but the distance was too great for the shots to take effect.

At 9 o'clock the fleet rounded to, about three miles above the island. The Commodore ordered three of the mortar boats into position. At this hour 9 P. M., we are within range but have as yet had nothing from the enemy's works.

There appears to be a large force on the Kentucky shore. We count thirteen guns in position on the bluff. A large number of transports can be seen as a low point of land on the Missouri shore.

The enemy are busily engaged around the island but we cannot determine what they are doing. The mortars momentarily expect to open fire. We discern the much talked of floating battery at the island.

MILWAUKEE, March 17. A special dispatch from Cairo to the Daily Wisconsin says the mortars began to shell the fort at Island Number 10 yesterday. Their practice comes up to the most sanguine expectations.

General Pope says the river is closed so no escape is possible by water. The rebels are in hot force with 46 guns. The action will be hot but our forces are confident of success.

Cairo, March 17. The rebels on Island Number 10 are in a very strong position; forty-six guns have been counted. Eight mortars shell the battery above the island to day. The rebels left it several times but returned. They only fired with two guns.

There was no difficulty whatever in our shells reaching the island. General Pope sent dispatches to Commodore Foote saying his heavy guns command the river so that neither a steamer nor gun boat could pass the island to day.

Firing was heard in the direction of New Madrid to day. It is supposed the rebel gun boats are trying to force a passage. Seven transports near Island Number 10 are homed in. The engagements are terrible, and are supposed to be large enough to contain from fifteen to twenty thousand men.

Statement of Rebel Newspapers.

St. Louis, March 16. A special dispatch to the Democrat, dated on board the transport Alps, Hickman, Kentucky, March 14, contains the following from the Southern papers:

The Memphis Avalanche says two transports ran from Pope's battery at Fort Pleasant on Wednesday. A letter from New Madrid of the 11th, pronounces the fort at that point impregnable; that it would be made the American Thermopyle. This, however, did not prevent the rebels from evacuating the place as soon as Pope concentrated his line around it.

The Florence Gazette says that the Federals have landed a large force at Savannah, on the Tennessee river. The Appeal also contains a dispatch dated Clarksville, the 12th, which states that Van Dorn's and Price's armies, with their baggage trains are safe in the Boston Mountains.

Our Army up the Tennessee River.

A Savannah, Tennessee, dispatch says the expedition up the Tennessee river, having nearly arrived, commanded by Generals Smith, Sherman, McClelland, Harbott and Wallace. The force is large and fully able to conquer any army the rebels can bring forward. Gen. Wallace burned the bridge and tore up the track at Purdy, McNairy county, cutting off a train heavily laden with rebel troops and stores.

From Banks' Division.

WINCHESTER, March 15. This morning Ashley's cavalry, having two guns, were driven three miles beyond Newby by a force of our artillery, infantry and cavalry. Several shells were fired, no one killed. Captain Pendleton, Quartermaster of Ashley's cavalry was captured yesterday.

The cars reached within three miles of Harper's Ferry.

Arrival from the Isthmus.

New York, March 16. The Ariel from Aspinwall, the 7th, arrived. She brings \$677,000 in treasure.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

McCLELLAN'S PROCLAMATION ENTHUSIASTICALLY RECEIVED.

Col. Cameron's Remains Recovered.

THE RETREAT.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

A dispatch to the Times says the proclamation of General McClellan excites great enthusiasm in the army and applause from the people.

The rebels never talked of evacuating until the fall of Fort Donelson, when it was freely said that they would have to retreat from Quantico creek, and occupied Domfries, which had been occupied by troops from Texas, Alabama and South Carolina, under Wigfall.

The rebels burned Warrington Station, fourteen miles from Manassas, also a hotel and several dwellings there.

Yesterday a party of our troops started from Quantico creek, and occupied Domfries, which had been occupied by troops from Texas, Alabama and South Carolina, under Wigfall.

The Times' correspondent says General McClellan's proclamation is the theme of universal conversation and enthusiastic praise. His popularity with the army is unbounded, and his friends increase by thousands among the people, who admire his patience under persecution, and his single-hearted devotion to the Union.

The docks at Washington begin to be thickly studded with masses of vessels that have reached here with supplies since the blockade was raised—a vast relief to all who have to buy in Washington.

Messrs. Odell and Baker, members from New York, have just called upon Secretary Welles and urged that Commodore Stringham be assigned to active duty. It is understood that the Secretary gave them assurance that this meritorious officer would soon have a command.

GEN. MITCHELL CONSULTED.

(Herald's correspondence.)—Gen. E. A. Hitchcock, who recently declined the appointment of Major General of Volunteers, was summoned here from St. Louis some days ago, when he was visited by Secretary Stanton. What transpired at the interview has not been announced, but it was of sufficient import and interest to the country to induce Gen. Hitchcock to reconsider his decision of the Major Generalship.

THE ENEMY BEYOND THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

From contrabands who have acted as teamsters for the rebels, it is ascertained that the main body of the rebels have crossed the Rappahannock, and are making a stand at Fredericksburg, in conjunction with the army at Gordonsville.

COMMISSIONERS TO EXAMINE WAR CLAIMS. (Tribune correspondence.)—Messrs. Holt and Owen, who were commissioned to examine, and allow or reject all contracts, orders and claims on the War Department for ordnance, arms and ammunition, will commence their labors to-morrow. They have taken rooms in the War Department. Gen. Fremont's department extends, if we are rightly informed, no farther South than Knoxville.

IRON CLAD STEAMERS.

Gen. Totten has advised a division of the seven millions of dollars appropriated this session for coast defenses, for the construction of iron clad vessels of war. Commodore Smith, the head of the bureau of docks and yards, has been authorized by Secretary Welles to build an iron clad gunboat within sixty days.

A LETTER FROM NEWPORT NEWS TO THE N. Y. World, dated the 14th inst., says that about 9 o'clock yesterday morning six companies of the 7th regiment of New York volunteers, encamped at this place, started on a reconnaissance on the Williamsport road, running parallel with the James river, about ten miles from camp. They came across 3,200 cavalry stationed at the junction of the Williamsport and Great Bethel roads. When the enemy were discovered our troops charged upon them. The rebels, after firing a few shots at our skirmishers, and setting fire to the houses they had lately occupied, turned and fled.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

GEN. FREMONT'S MOVEMENTS.

Gen. Fremont has had an interview with the President and Secretary of War. He will press his affairs for promptly starting to his department. His staff will therefore be determined on at an early day. His headquarters will be in the field. Col. Shanks of the House of Representatives will accompany him as soon as his duties will permit.

MORE APPLICATIONS.

A large number of applications have been made by volunteer officers to be appointed in the regular army, but these have been unsuccessful. Among the reasons, the difficulty of discriminating as to the relative merits of the applicants.

MILITARY CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate was four hours in executive session, to-day, and confirmed the following nominations for Brigadier Generals of volunteers. Wm. B. Barry, Chief of Artillery, attached to Gen. McClellan's staff; Willis A. Gorman, of Minnesota; Charles Schuyler Hamilton; Thomas L. Price, Member of Congress from Missouri; Major Jas. Palmer, 5th Cavalry; Lieut. Col. Wm. H. Emory, 6th Cavalry; Major Andrew J. Smith, 5th Cavalry; Marcena L. Patrick of New York; Isaac F. Quimby, of New York; Otis S. Clark, of Conn.; Hiram S. Berry, of Minnesota.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

WASHINGTON, March 17. Inquiries at several official sources at noon to











